

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4156.—VOL. CLIII

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1918.

ONE SHILLING.

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DIPPING THEIR COLOURS IN THE RHINE: MEN OF THE 2ND MOROCCAN DIVISION OF THE FRENCH ARMY,  
UNDER GENERAL MODELON, AT HUNINGUE, IN ALSACE.

Describing the advance of the French Armies after the signing of the Armistice, a French communiqué of November 20 thus announced their arrival on the Rhine in Alsace: "On the left bank of the Rhine we occupy Neuf Brisach, Huningue, and St. Louis. Everywhere

the joy of the inhabitants and their attachment to France were manifested." At Huningue, the troops of the 2nd Moroccan Division, commanded by General Modelon, celebrated the historic occasion by dipping their colours into the waters of the Rhine.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SURELY it might be suggested that the rapid transference of the terms of the Great War to the General Election is a little lacking in dignity, and even in decency. It was really ridiculous enough when party politicians used the terms of war in the time of peace. It was absurd even then that comfortable candidates and wire-pullers should talk perpetually about raising the banner and routing the enemy, about storming the breach and breaking the battle-line. It was bad enough when it was said quite hazily and heavily, by political hacks who had never raised anything but taxes or broken anything but promises. It is intolerable that these ridiculous things should be said in the very presence of the real things; that politicians should talk thus about losing their seats to men who have lost their legs and arms; that they should decorate their sham fight with the tattered colours of the genuine fight. It is intolerable that some wealthy person, when he has consented to accept a post and a salary, should announce with a beaming smile that he had decided "to go over the top." Doubtless he desires to be on the top, but not in the sense of going over it. It is intolerable that some oligarchal official, having shuffled and equivocated from the Front Bench for half-an-hour at Question Time, should describe himself as having been "under fire." Everybody knows that such fire is merely fireworks. These things are not only matters of public dignity, but of private tragedy; and we do not want charlatans plucking their flowers of rhetoric from the garlands on the graves of the dead.

That somewhat snobbish gossip which goes undeservedly by the name of public opinion is very prone thus to make a loop and then lose the original thread. In this, Mrs. Grundy is very like Mrs. Nickleby. I mean that such people always tend to get used even to the unusual thing, and so forget the usual thing; and, above all, forget the difference between them. For them the exception does not prove the rule, but simply becomes the rule. It is like a man going to bed for a slight cold, and then never getting up again till he dies there of old age. It is like a man suddenly taking a holiday for fun, and then never going back to work. Such men have not the logical strength to keep an exception exceptional. To take a symbol from algebra, they always forget to close the brackets. And, as such men would let a bed turn slowly into a death-bed, they would have let a war turn slowly into a deadlock. As they cannot take a holiday and go back to work, so they cannot win a war, and go back to peace. As they continued their absurd political pantomimes for months after war was declared, so they will continue their incompetent controls and restrictions for months after peace is declared. As they could not realise that the time had come to restrain licenses, so they will not realise that the time has come to

restore liberty. That a bell has tolled, that a trumpet has blown, that a clock has struck, that a moment has come that



THE DEATH OF A FAMOUS FRENCH  
DRAMATIST:  
THE LATE M. EDMOND ROSTAND.

alters things absolutely and abruptly—this is a notion that never gets into their heads, which are full of a monotonous buzz both in peace and war. But peace and war are in practical

is always between big black algebraic brackets; and if you ignore or remove the brackets, you change all the signs. You change the meaning of every word you use about war when you apply it to peace.

The first and fundamental difference between a thing like the Great War and a thing like the General Election ought to be plain enough. The essence of war is that an enemy is avowedly inflicting damage. A political opponent may, in our opinion, be inflicting damage, but he does not think he is—or at any rate he does not admit he is. The foreign foe does admit it, however politic or perfidious he may be in other respects. Admiral von Tirpitz did not profess that he was improving British shipping or increasing British commerce by sinking it with submarines. Ludendorff did not pretend that Big Bertha would improve the architecture of Paris, or assist in the rebuilding of that city. We might possibly prefer Big Bertha to some of the big buildings which our own architects are putting up in our own cities; but the architects do not share our preference. This distinction is very simple and self-evident; but it disposes altogether of a great many of the parallels between politics and war.

For instance, it is natural to ask for national unity in war. It is natural for the simple reason stated—that by the time war is being waged there are people professedly trying to hurt us all. It is impossible to have national unity in that sense in politics. It is impossible because it is obviously a matter of opinion whether people are trying to hurt us or not. A politician will not boast of having lowered the people's wages, as a popular sailor might boast of having sunk the enemy's ships. A

candidate will not eagerly claim that he has ruined a countryside, as a captain might claim that he had raided a country. In internal political disputes the question must always be not merely what the enemy has done, but who is the enemy. That is, perhaps, one reason why the soldier is generally a more sincere sort of person than the statesman—in that he is making an admitted attack upon admitted antagonists, and that the damage he does is only described as damage. The soldier may be secret in his methods, but he is public in his aims. His strategy is more open than much demagoguery, for his enemies may not know his stratagems, but they know that he is a strategist. In any case, the difference is decisive enough to justify a protest against allowing the language of the one thing to be debased into the slang of the other. The trumpet-call for unity in war must not have a clap-trap echo in a call for unanimity in politics. The words which were too weak for the divine or deadly passions that have driven the world for the last four years must certainly not be further weakened by application to something for which they are far too strong. The thing is no parallel, but only a parody.



THE KING'S DAUGHTER IN FRANCE: PRINCESS MARY LEAVING AFTER AN INSPECTION OF NURSES DURING HER RECENT VISIT TO THE BASE HOSPITALS.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

politics prodigiously different, and the worst result of drifting indefinitely from one to the other is this fact that the terms do not apply. War is in its nature an abnormal and exceptional thing, which must be definitely begun and definitely ended. War

the divine or deadly passions that have driven the world for the last four years must certainly not be further weakened by application to something for which they are far too strong. The thing is no parallel, but only a parody.

## "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

"The Illustrated London News" Christmas Number is Now on Sale. It contains a Complete Oriental Mystery Novel by Sax Rohmer, entitled "The Golden Scorpion." The splendid Coloured Picture is entitled "A Rose for Remembrance." In the Number also are pictures by famous artists. The whole of the issue is in Photogravure. The Number, which is priced at Two Shillings, can be obtained in the usual way at all Booksellers and Newsagents.

## "SWEEP COMPLETED IN THE FAIRWAY": FLEET MINE-SWEEPERS AT WORK.

DRAWN BY FRANK H. MASON.



"THE DAUNTLESS SPIRIT OF THE MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE AND THE FISHERMEN": MINE-SWEEPERS AT WORK, WITH A MINE EXPLODING IN THE SWEEP.

The King said in his "Victory" speech to the Houses of Parliament: "So must we further acknowledge the dauntless spirit of the men of the Mercantile Marine and the fishermen who patrolled our coasts, braving all the dangers of mine and torpedo in the discharge of duty." In the House of Commons recently, it was stated on behalf of the Admiralty that over 1000 officers and men had lost their lives in mine-fields while mine-sweeping during the war. The Humber authorities alone supplied 800 trawlers and

10,000 men for mine-sweeping, and they accounted for 3000 enemy mines. Other coast bases have an equally splendid record. The work of the mine-sweepers has been immortalised in Mr. Kipling's poem, "Trawlers." An amusing incident occurred when the German Fleet crossed the North Sea to surrender. It altered course to avoid a German mine-field supposed to be still in existence, but as a matter of fact, it had long ago been swept up by the British.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

# AFFAIRS ABROAD AND AT HOME: OCCASIONS AND PERSONALITIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS—FRENCH OFFICIAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, L.N.A., NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, BRITISH OFFICIAL, AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



"ICI COMMENCE LE PAYS DE LA LIBERTÉ": FIXING A NEW FRENCH FRONTIER-POST ON THE RHINE.



WOMEN'S INTEREST IN THE GENERAL ELECTION: A QUEUE OUTSIDE QUEEN'S HALL DURING MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MEETING.



THE LAW COURTS AS A HOSTEL FOR U.S. SAILORS IN LONDON: GETTING UP IN THE MORNING AND STORING MATTRESSES.



A Y.M.C.A. CAMP FOR U.S. SAILORS IN ALDWYCH: "JIMMIE," THEIR "MASCOT," BOOKING IN MEN AND EXAMINING PASSES.



A ROYAL JAPANESE VISITOR AT THE BRITISH FRONT: PRINCE YORIHITO WELCOMED BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.



THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN PARIS: KING ALBERT WITH PRESIDENT POINCARÉ IN THE AVENUE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

The French troops in Alsace recently set up a new frontier-post on the left bank of the Rhine, at the entrance to a bridge of boats between New Brisach and Old Brisach (two towns situated one on each bank of the river). The post bears the same inscription as one put up in 1789: "Ici commence le pays de la liberté" (Here begins the land of liberty).—The Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand were recently placed at the disposal

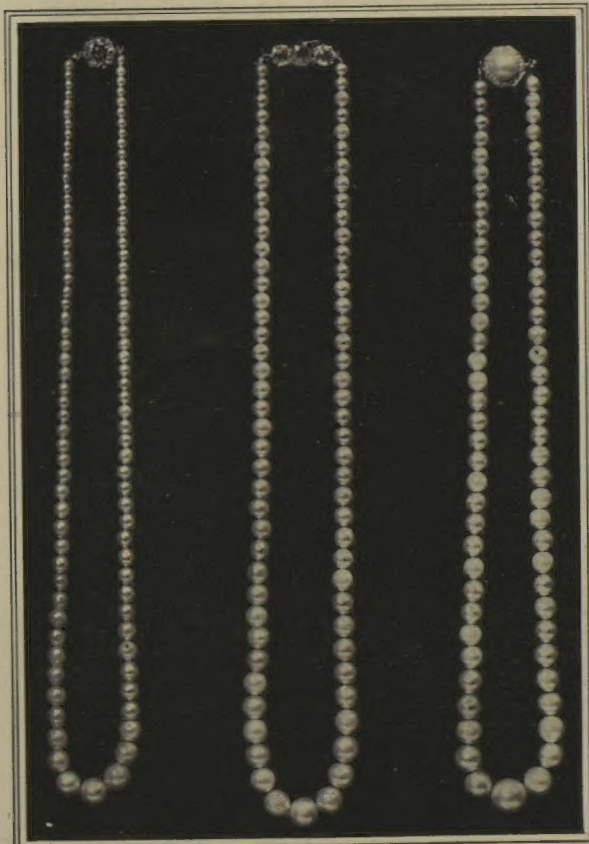
of men of the United States Navy on leave in London, and beds were arranged in the Great Hall for some 700 men per night. A canteen was also established. Other men have been accommodated in a camp established on the vacant Aldwych site by the American Y.M.C.A. The sleeping arrangements are under the direction of a Scottish boy from Glasgow called "Jimmie," who is known as the "mascot" of the Americans.

*Our Bloodless Invasion of Germany: British Cavalry Crossing the German Frontier.*

"TO-DAY THE ADVANCED TROOPS OF THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY CROSSED THE GERMAN FRONTIER": CAVALRY WHO IMPRESSED THE PEOPLE.

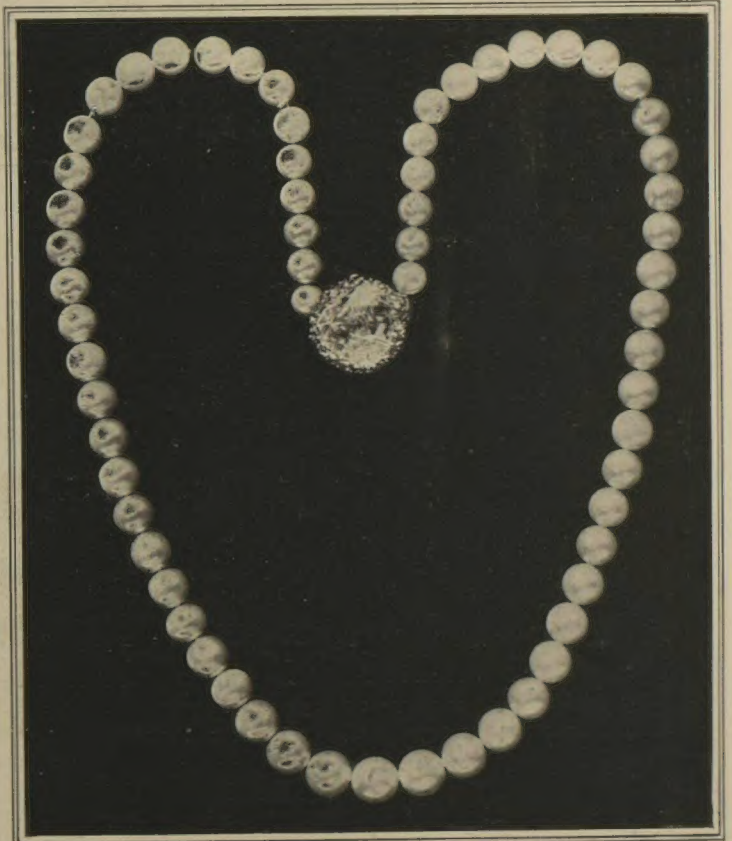
On December 1 the War Office announced: "To-day the advanced troops of the British Second Army, under the command of General Sir H. Plumer, crossed the German frontier between Beho and Eupen, and advanced towards the Rhine." The notice in German seen on the left in the above photograph says: "Belgian Custom House. Halt! Obstruction." Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "A few yards beyond the Belgian Custom House,

we halted this side of a little stone bridge over the stream which divides the two countries. I asked the name of the hamlet. It was Rothwasser, the 'Red Water' . . . a good name for a stream dividing Belgium from Germany. . . I went with our leading patrol of cavalry over the little stone bridge. . . Some of the people were very polite, expressing their admiration of the *chic* appearance of our cavalry."

*Tributes to the Wounded from British Women: The Great Sale of Red Cross Pearls.*

TO BE SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S FOR THE RED CROSS ON DECEMBER 19:  
THREE BEAUTIFUL PEARL NECKLACES.

The splendid collection of over 3000 pearls presented by women of the Empire to the Red Cross, as a tribute to our sailors and soldiers, and now arranged in 41 necklaces, besides separate trinkets, will be sold by auction by Messrs. Christie at 8, King Street, St. James's Square, on December 19. There will be a private view on the 16th. A recent letter



THE "GEM" OF THE COLLECTION: A MAGNIFICENT PEARL NECKLACE  
WITH A LARGE ROSE DIAMOND SNAP (ACTUAL SIZE).

of appeal, signed by Princess Victoria, Lady Northcliffe, and Lady Hall said: "Messrs. Christie, as at all their Red Cross sales, decline to receive any commission, so the whole of the proceeds go, without deduction, to the Red Cross. . . Our hope is that at the sale those who come forward will give what the occasion and the cause demand."

## THE AMERICAN ARMY IN GERMANY: THE ENTRY INTO TRÈVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN THE RHINELAND: INFANTRY MARCHING THROUGH THE KAISER PLATZ AT TRÈVES. THE FIRST TOWN ENTERED.



"THEIR ATTITUDE WAS NOT THAT OF THE CONQUEROR TOWARDS THE CONQUERED": AMERICAN SOLDIERS AMONG CIVILIANS IN A STREET IN TRÈVES.



"TRÈVES EXISTED 300 YEARS BEFORE ROME": AMERICAN ARTILLERY PASSING THE OLD ROMAN GATE ON THEIR ENTRANCE INTO THE TOWN.

The victorious American Army entered Germany, with flags flying and bands playing, at 5.30 a.m. on December 1. The first town occupied was Trèves, which the famous 6th Regiment entered shortly after noon. The people, who appeared to be well fed and to have suffered no hardship, received the troops in silence. A "Times" correspondent present writes: "The entry of the Americans into Trèves was made in typical American fashion. There was nothing of military pomp. The band played the men in, but they

were in road-marching order, some with forage caps, some with steel helmets, carrying their rifles as they pleased, and all spattered with mud from their long tramp. But the inhabitants were impressed by their splendid physical condition. . . . Their attitude was not that of the conqueror towards the conquered, and it may well be that the enemy will seek to take advantage of the generosity of the American spirit." On one house is: "Trèves existed 300 years before Rome. May Trèves flourish and enjoy eternal peace!"

# "YOU ARE FREE!" THE FRENCH ARMY'S ENTRY INTO STRASBOURG.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. THE LIBERATION OF ALSACE: TRICOLOURS ON STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.
2. ALSATIANS ACCLAIM A FRENCH HERO: GENERAL GOURAUD IN STRASBOURG.
3. "THE DAY OF GLORY HAS ARRIVED": THE ENTRY OF THE FRENCH 4TH ARMY INTO STRASBOURG.

When President Poincaré, on his arrival at Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace, on December 9, was presented by the Mayor with the keys of the city, he said: "Be sure that France will guard them well, and will never allow them to be taken from her." Later, in a speech from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, he said: "Alsace in tears has thrown herself upon the breast of the mother she has found again. To-day all the work of

hate and lies which Germany built up has pitifully collapsed. You are saved; you are free!" The 4th French Army, under General Gouraud, entered Strasbourg on November 22, and was received with joyful acclamations. Three days later Marshal Foch made his entry into the city, and a proclamation said: "The day of glory has arrived. After 48 years of the direst separation, after 51 months of war, the sons of Great France . . . are united once more."

## BALLOON "APRONS."



By C. G. GREY, Editor of "The Aeroplane."

NOW that reference is permitted to the "nets" which brought down certain Gothas during certain raids on London, it seems well to say as much as may be permitted about these so-called "nets," which are more usually called "aprons" by those who have to do with them. Many months ago there appeared in some papers, here and abroad, what purported to be descriptions of these nets, accompanied by illustrations. The imaginative artist depicted them as being something like torpedo-nets, composed apparently of vast squares of either steel bar or wire hawser—things which would never have left the ground at the pull of any known kite-balloon. It was alleged that they were then being used for the defence of Paris. As a matter of fact, the real thing originated in England, and was at once much more simple and much more effective.

Most people in these days know the useful if inelegant kite-balloons which hang at the ends of their strings over various parts of London, with or without baskets, and hang over ships of various kinds round about our coasts. These sausage-balloons, with three curious lobes at their stems,

are an improvement on the pre-war varieties. The new type rise to a much greater height, and, as a natural consequence, lift far greater weights. The latest British types far surpass all others in these respects.

When the kite-balloon, which is meant for use in a wind, was invented, air-mines were proposed against aeroplanes; but obviously the number of balloons required would have been colossal, and the danger of the air-mines hitting one another would have been great. So someone thought of the idea of sending up a number of kite-balloons, each a certain distance from the next, each connected to the next by a horizontal wire-cable, and each horizontal cable carrying suspended from it at intervals some thousands of feet of fine wire, each with a plumb-bob at the end.

The effect, to use a domestic simile, was rather that of one of those pseudo-Oriental curtains made of bits of bamboo and beads and string; only in this case there was only the wire and the plumb-bob, and each wire was just so far from the next that a big aeroplane could not get through. Con-

sequently, the sky was divided into three layers. From so many thousands of feet up in the air down practically to the ground the Hun was in constant danger of running into these aprons. Above that known height he got the artillery barrage. And above that he had the night-flying aeroplane. Each arm had its area of operations as clearly marked out as the areas of infantry, artillery, and cavalry on the ground. It was a beautiful piece of organisation, and it worked to perfection.

And the chief beauty of it all was the balloon-apron, because of its simplicity. If a Gocha hit a main balloon cable it probably sheared a wing off, for at ninety miles an hour a taut cable cuts like a knife. If it hit one of the minor pendent wires, the wire either sawed its way through a spar or wound itself up in an air-screw or tangled itself in a control, and so did enough damage to force a descent if it did not cause a wholesale smash. And that explains a lot of idle-looking balloons which used to float round London, and make people think what a lot of gas and money was being wasted.

## THE MEANING OF "GOING WEST."



By E. B. OSBORN.

THE other day a signalman died at his post at my local station. A mutual friend told me of his swift decease by the familiar levers: "Poor S— went West this morning," he said, as I waited for Romance to bring up the City man's fast train to Waterloo with its vast echoing arena for romantic meetings. Have we then discovered, in the dust and uproar of the world war now gone by, a new euphemism for the most romantic of all the adventures of mortal man? In the last four years Death has become darkly familiar in our midst; yet, for all that, still as strangely out of the picture of life abounding as the blackened lamps seemed on a glad blue-and-white morning after the last raid. He was never your own friend—never other than the friend of friends, the one that somehow, though always arriving just after or just before his visit, you yourself never succeeded in meeting. In the midst of death we are in life—thus, with his genius for making a wish the pivot of the universe, man inverts the ancient aphorism.

The very same day that I heard of the passing of the honest signalman—*servus servorum Dei* indeed, and sure of felicity, since he died at his duty—a letter came from a Canon of Chester

reminding me that Sophocles uses this phrase of "going West" in the self-same sense as the soldier's. In the "Edipus Tyrannus" we have, to quote from Lewis Campbell's workmanlike version, this picture of the multitude of the dying—

But flocking more and more  
Toward the western shore,  
Soul after soul is known to wing her flight,  
Swifter than quenchless flame, to the far bourne  
of Night.

"The West," writes my kind correspondent, "is simply the Hades of Jew and Greek, the place of darkness or death, towards which the early Christian turned as he renounced the works of darkness before he turned to the East, whence Light and Life come." And to the voyagers of the ancient world the vast tempestuous seas westward beyond the Pillars of Hercules were a place of dark-winged terrors and dangers in the depths—for example, a gigantic hand that could reach up and pull a quinquereme down into the deeps. Not till the days of Columbus did the West become an adventure.

It is curious that the Cree Indians (with whom I lived for a time on the hither side of the stark Rockies) also had their place of dim, departed

spirits in the West. Long years ago I put this ten-thousand-year-old thought of theirs into a song of departure—

I will arise and go,  
And go to Pavenan,  
Across the meadows of the brooding snow.  
Well beaten is the way,  
The way to Pavenan,  
Whose lake brims o'er with light of yesterday.  
Ashes of men long dead,  
That d'ed by Pavenan,  
Cries in the silvery dust or whispers overhead.  
There, if the seer spake truth,  
Spake truth of Pavenan,  
I'll find the wasted arrows of my youth.  
Those wasted shafts I'll find,  
I'll find in Pavenan,  
And gather one by one and safely bind.  
And on the western shore,  
Westward from Pavenan,  
I'll hunt the vanished buffalo once more.

The storm of war, washing away the silt of civilisation, has revealed this rock of a timeless foreboding as to the true West. For countless centuries the soul, like the sun, has set there in an ocean which is the tears of eternity ranged against us.

## "INVISIBILITY" AND DAZZLE PAINTING.

CAMOUFLAGE on land is not yet "released." When it is, it will surprise—and amuse. It may be said that its main principles are directed towards concealment or disguise. The same natural principles were the basis of all the earlier suggestions for camouflage at sea, and many scientific experts believed in the possibility, mainly by the use of paint, of rendering ships invisible; it was only after exhaustive experiment that its impossibility was demonstrated.

Camouflage is little concerned with science and facts, but with facts as they appear to the eye or the camera—neither of them an impeccable witness; and it is natural that artists, whose life training is intimately concerned with this observation, should be the persons best fitted to cope with the problem. (The authorities were wise enough to recognise the fact, though it may be that in the past a knowledge of the calculus or of the science of bridging may have been held by some to be the true qualification of the perfect camoufleur.) At sea the principal forms of camouflage were based on two theories—that of William Andrew Mackay, of New York, and Thayer's Law of Counter-shading. Mr. Mackay's idea consisted in painting a ship in regular patches of pale tones in the primary colours.

There were a number of other schemes also in which this root idea predominated, although the form of its application differed to a large extent. Although it succeeded in rendering a ship less visible (not invisible) in many cases, it was difficult of application owing to the labour involved, and had little advantage over the pale-grey ship. It must be remembered that the point of view of the submarine is a low one, which means that the background is sky, not sea; therefore to match the background the object must be generally of a light tone—the fact that the relation between the sky and the object is constantly changing at sea is one of the reasons which render invisibility out of the question.

In an article published many months before the war Mr. Cecil King, in suggesting the protective colouration (now "camouflage") of tents, etc., in view of the aeroplane's development, advocated also the application of Thayer's Law for the reduction of the visibility of war-ships and military balloons. This method has had many advocates, and was tried in America on merchant-ships during the present war—as the "Brush method"; this was used side by side with the Mackay method and others, until the United States adopted dazzle painting.

The main objection to all these methods in practice was the fact that, apart from the difficulty of upkeep, the play of light and shade on a ship is so strong that the shape of a ship remains clearly defined, even if portions of her are a perfect match to the sky behind. Nothing can destroy the shadows under the upper works; and temporary fittings to hide them, which are possible on land, are generally out of the question at sea. A south-west gale cares for none of these things.

It was these considerations which led Lieutenant-Commander Norman Wilkinson to his invention of dazzle painting, the basis of which is that, invisibility being out of the question, a ship can be rendered as visible as you please provided the submarine torpedo-gunner is sufficiently fogged in attacking her. By the use of strongly contrasting tones, the form of the ship is broken up, and the accepted lines of her which indicate her true course are confused, and so upset the calculations of the submarine. The success of this expedient has already been referred to, and its application fully described. The best practical demonstration of its technical side is now afforded by the exhibit at the Naval Power Exhibition.

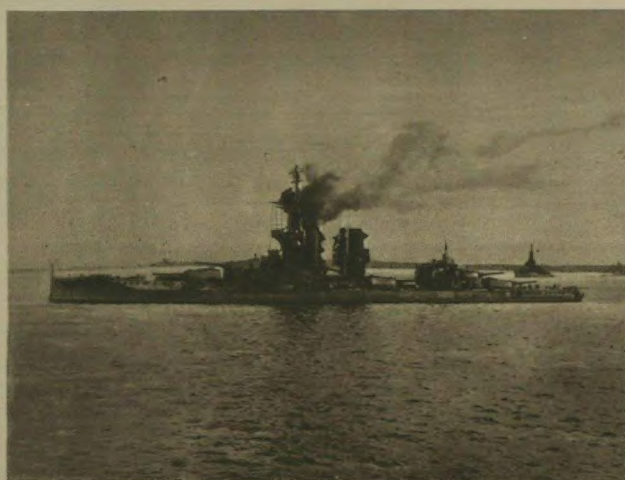
# THE NAVY'S HUGE GROWTH DURING THE WAR: SOME NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.



A NEW BATTLE-SHIP: H.M.S. "ROYAL OAK."



A NEW BATTLE-SHIP: H.M.S. "RESOLUTION."



AN ADDITION TO THE "IRON DUKE" CLASS: H.M.S. "BENBOW."



A NEW BATTLE-SHIP: H.M.S. "ROYAL SOVEREIGN."



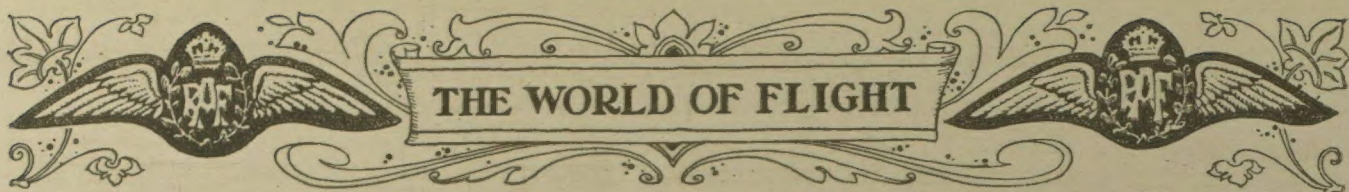
ADDED TO THE "IRON DUKE" CLASS: H.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA."



A NEW BATTLE-SHIP: H.M.S. "REVENGE."

Since the beginning of the war the Navy has developed enormously in material strength. In descriptions of the Grand Fleet on the occasion of the German naval surrender, the names were mentioned of no fewer than 21 new ships added during the war to the British Battle Squadrons. These ships have all joined the Grand Fleet since the Navy List for August 1914 was published. Among them are two (illustrated here) of the "Iron Duke"

class, the "Emperor of India" (originally called the "Delhi," which was completed at Barrow), and the "Benbow," completed at the yards of Messrs. Beardmore. The battle-ships "Royal Oak," "Resolution," "Royal Sovereign," and "Revenge" belong to the Naval programme of 1913-14, and are now in the Fleet. They resemble the "Queen Elizabeth" in armament and armour protection, but their displacement is slightly less.



## BRITISH WAR AEROPLANES.

By C. G. GREY,  
*Editor of "The Aeroplane."*

AMONG the numerous semi-official documents served out to the Press of late has been a particularly interesting—and, to some people, a distinctly amusing—dissertation which was entitled "Britain's Fighting Aeroplanes." A list is given of notable machines which have thus been semi-officially recognised as having stopped the war.

The first machine in the list, the F.E.2B., was the product of the Royal Aircraft Factory, now known as the Royal Aircraft Establishment. It is not publicly known who designed it; but it is generally assumed that, like Topsy, it "just grewed." The first machine of the species—the "pusher" biplane without a front elevator—was distinctly the Henry Farman of 1911. Thence developed the famous Vickers "gun-bus" of 1913-14, the first machine to be designed specially to carry a gun. The second machine on the list, the Vickers Fighter, was a development of the old original "gun-bus," the product of the Vickers drawing office inspired by Captain (now Major) H. F. Wood and the late Mr. Harold Barnwell. Which fact, and the fine performance of the machine, was a distinct feather in the cap of Vickers, Ltd. It is curious, by the way, that no mention is made in the list of the F.E.2D., a similar machine with a 250-h.p. Rolls-Royce engine, which had a far finer performance.

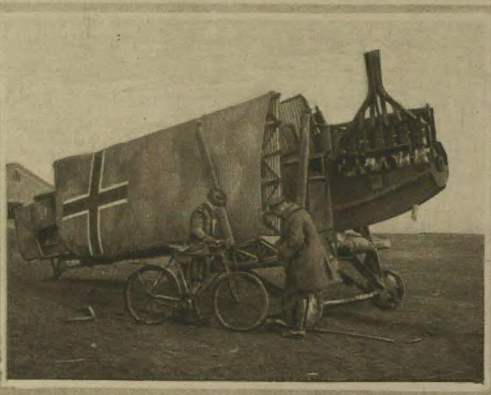
The third machine on the list, the Sopwith "1½ Strutter," was one of the most remarkable machines of the war. It was not till the autumn of 1916, however, that the type came into regular use in the British Army, when a couple of squadrons of "Sopwith Strutters," as they were generally called, fitted as two-seater fighters, with the gunner in the back seat, and with Clergét engines, played havoc with the German aviators during the Battle of the Somme.

This machine, which was also used as a single-seat bomber, was the product of the factory founded by Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, a wealthy young sportsman well known among racing motorists and motor-boat enthusiasts, in 1912. Mr. Sopwith took to flying for sport in 1911, and made two highly successful exhibition tours in America. Then he began to build machines of his own, having a natural genius for telling at sight whether an aeroplane looked right or not, and having in his chief engineer, Mr. F. Sigris, an assistant with a corresponding genius for mechanical detail. Later, he was joined by Mr. Harry Hawker, an Australian motor-racer, who came to England to learn to fly, and became not only one of our most brilliant pilots, but one of the best judges of whether an aeroplane flies properly or not. This combination produced the wonderful 80-h.p. Sopwith three-seater of 1912, and the still more wonderful "Tabloid" single-seater of early 1913, which did ninety-four miles an hour and was the ancestor of all the high-speed biplanes of to-day, though it was not regarded as a serious military proposition when it appeared.

The fourth machine in the list, the Bristol Scout, was the product, in 1913, of the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company, Ltd., of Bristol,

founded in 1910 by the late Sir George White, the famous tramway magnate, who was convinced in 1909 that the safety of this country depended on a big and efficient air force. The Scout, more commonly called the "Bristol Bullet," was designed by Mr. Frank Barnwell (now Captain, R.A.F.), as a reply to the Sopwith Tabloid.

The fifth machine on the list is the Armstrong-Whitworth, commonly known as the "Ack W," a most astonishing machine. It was a big two-seater biplane, the first British machine in which the gunner sat behind the pilot to protect the tail



WITH METAL WINGS: A CAPTURED GERMAN 'PLANE.  
*Canadian War Records.*

against Hun "chasers," the original of the type was designed for a 90-h.p. engine, by Mr. Frederick Koolhoven, a brilliant Dutchman, and an aviator of 1910, who designed, in 1912, some splendid monoplanes for the British Deperdussin Company, and in 1913 was responsible for the French Deperdussin. The "Big Ack W," was his variant of the 90-h.p. machine, altered to take a 160-h.p. engine, and so good was this machine that, although it was designed in 1915, it was still on active service at the end of the war.



DESERTED: A ZEPPELIN SHED ON THE WESTERN FRONT—ONE OF MANY.  
*Canadian War Records.*

The sixth machine on the list is the Sopwith Camel, which was the direct descendant of the original Tabloid, improved by experiences with the "1½ Strutter," and with a little Sopwith Scout known as the "Pup." The Camel, with its 130-h.p. Clergét engine, has proved to be one of the best single-seat fighters of the war. It cannot reach the enormous altitudes of some other machines; but as most of the fighting takes place between 10,000 and 15,000 feet, the Camel has

been, in the old R.F.C. phrase, a very good "Hunter." As it appeared early in 1917, it is now outclassed by later machines, but it was still doing good work when fighting ceased.

The seventh and eighth machines, the D.H.4 and the D.H.9A, are the products of the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of which the leading spirit is Mr. Holt Thomas, best known, perhaps, as the leading apostle of commercial aeronautics. It was his foresight in 1909 which induced him to give Londoners their first real sight of flying, when he brought M. Louis Paulhan to fly at Brooklands and Sandown Park. He also organised the winning of the London-Manchester prize for M. Paulhan in 1910. In 1911 he started the Aircraft Company, and it was through his energy that the firm and its tributaries were able to supply great numbers of aeroplanes and engines to the King's Services throughout the war. In 1912 or so, he secured the services of Mr. (now Captain) Geoffrey de Havilland, after whom the D.H. machines are initialled. Captain de Havilland has designed many of the best machines of the war.

All the R.A.F. machines are descendants of his original B.E.; and the D.H.2, a small single-seat "pusher," did most of the preliminary air-fighting on the Somme in 1916; but the D.H.4, and its immediate development, the D.H.9, have been his best-war-work. Both have done splendid service as day-bombers, though at times they have suffered badly owing to defective engines, which is no discredit to the machines. Their speed and load-carrying capacity is very great, and they are among the few machines which can be put into commercial use practically without alteration. It is worthy of note, also, that, fortunately for the Germans, they stopped fighting before the D.H.10, the firm's high-speed twin-engined bomber, began to come in quantities.

The ninth machine, the Bristol Fighter, is Captain Barnwell's *chef d'œuvre*—at any rate, up to the present. It is notable as being the most acrobatic two-seater aeroplane in the world, for it is said that a good pilot can do anything with it which can be done by any single-seater scout. It is beautifully built, as are all Bristols; it is very strong, and, given a good engine, it is as fast as almost any single-seater. Consequently, it is capable of taking on in an air-fight any two single-seaters which dare to attack it.

The tenth machine, the S.E.5, is a product of the Royal Aircraft Factory, which clearly shows Captain de Havilland's influence. It has been used in vast numbers, as is natural with an official design, and has always had the best available engines issued for it. Consequently, it has many German victims to its credit.

The last machine on the list is the Sopwith Dolphin, one of the very few Sopwith products which have had a fixed cylinder instead of a rotary engine. The machine is excellent, and the pilots think very highly of it as a single-seat fighter, so long as it keeps going.

## NO LONGER OF THE "UNMENTIONABLE" CLASS: NEW BRITISH BATTLE-SHIPS.



ADDED TO THE GRAND FLEET DURING THE WAR: H.M.S. "BENBOW" (LEADING) FOLLOWED BY H.M.S. "MARLBOROUGH," BOTH OF THE "IRON DUKE" CLASS.



ONE OF FIVE NEW BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE 1913-14 PROGRAMME, ALL NOW INCLUDED IN THE GRAND FLEET: H.M.S. "RAMILLIES"—A CLOSE VIEW.

Since the surrender of the German Navy much less reticence has been observed concerning the strength of the British Grand Fleet and the details of its newest ships. As mentioned on another page, it has been stated that during the war there have been over twenty additions to the list of ships composing our Battle Squadrons. Of those illustrated above, the "Benbow" is a Dreadnought of the "Iron Duke" class, and belongs to the 1911-12

programme. She was built at Messrs. Beardmore's yard. The "Ramillies" belongs to the battle-ship programme for 1913-14, along with four other ships, the "Royal Sovereign," "Royal Oak," "Resolution," and "Revenge." Photographs of these ships appear on another page of this number. The "Marlborough," a Dreadnought of the "Iron Duke" class, was built at Devonport.

# THE ALLIES IN TURKEY: GENERAL WILSON AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ALPIERI.



THE LANDING OF GENERAL SIR HENRY F. M. WILSON AT CONSTANTINOPLE: PINNACES AT THE QUAY.



INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR OF RELEASED PRISONERS: GENERAL WILSON ON THE QUAY.



INCLUDING ANZACS DESTINED FOR EGYPT: RELEASED BRITISH AND INDIAN PRISONERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



IN CLOTHES PROVIDED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT: RELEASED PRISONERS AS GUARD OF HONOUR.



THE FIRST BRITISH DESTROYER TO COME THROUGH THE DARDANELLES: MOORING IN THE GOLDEN HORN.



ONE OF THE FIRST BRITISH OFFICERS TO ARRIVE AFTER THE ARMISTICE: COMMANDER CHILTON, R.N., AT PERA.

General Sir Henry F. M. Wilson (who must not be confused with General Sir Henry H. Wilson, Chief of the General Staff) arrived at Constantinople in H.M.S. "Téméraire," on November 13, to command the garrisons of Allied troops in the forts of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Writing from Constantinople on that day, Mr. G. Ward Price says: "General Sir Henry Wilson has just landed on the quay. He was received by Djavad Pasha, Turkish Chief of Staff, and on the quay were drawn up a guard of honour of

several hundred British and Indian prisoners of war in their light-coloured clothes of blanket cloth. . . . The men are now dressed in civilian clothes provided by the British Government, through the Dutch Legation. . . . The British among the prisoners are being moved to Salonika this week on their way home, while the Australians and New Zealanders go to Egypt. There was a triumphant cheer from the latter when General Cory told them that Anzac troops have been landed to hold the forts on the Gallipoli Peninsula."

## NOW SURRENDERED: THE "GOEBEN" BOARDED BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY AIRIERI



THE FIRST BRITISH OFFICERS TO BOARD THE "GOEBEN": THE CHIEF OF STAFF AT SALONIKA AND A NAVAL CAPTAIN RECEIVED BY ADMIRAL ARIR PASHA ON NOVEMBER 12.



SINCE SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES: THE EX-GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "GOEBEN" (CALLED THE "YOUS" BY THE TURKS) FLYING THE TURKISH FLAG IN STENIA BAY.

On December 6 the Admiralty announced: "All the Turkish war-ships have surrendered to the Allies and are now interned at the Golden Horn, Constantinople. The ex-German battle-cruiser 'Goeben' has also surrendered, and is now lying at Stenia, in the Bosphorus." Writing on November 12, Mr. G. Ward Price says: "The 'Goeben' is now called the 'Yous' by the Turks, a name given to Sultan Selim the Grim. She has a Turkish Admiral, Arir Pasha, on board, and a Turkish crew. This morning, with a British Naval

Captain and a Major-General, I went to visit her. It was the first time British officers set foot on her decks. The ship has been chiefly damaged by mines, two in the Black Sea early in the war, and three during her sortie and attack on British monitors outside the Dardanelles last spring. In each case the outer hull was blown in, but the inner bulk-heads held. . . . During the six days she was aground, the 'Goeben' was raided day and night by British aircraft. Two British bombs struck the ship."

# THE NAVY'S ANTI-SUBMARINE MYSTERY SHIP "Q 7": H.M.S. "PENS HurST."



WITH GUN-SCREENS DROPPED AND THREE GUNS REVEALED: "Q 7" AS SHE WAS WHEN OPENING FIRE ON A U-BOAT.



SHOWING A COLLAPSIBLE BOAT (LEFT) AND DECK-HOUSE CONCEALING GUNS; AND A DISGUISED BLUEJACKET: "Q 7" AT SEA.

H.M.S. "Penshurst," alias "Q 7," is one of the famous "Q" boats, or "mystery" ships, so successfully used by the Navy against the German submarines. In the lower photograph she is seen on the hunt for them at sea. The man on deck in mystery rig is a British Bluejacket and gun-layer of the 12-pounder gun concealed in the collapsible boat, the side of which can be seen on the hatch to the left. The man is on the look-out for submarines, but keeps his look-out furtively while moving about the deck, ostensibly

doing the odd jobs that are always to hand in a merchant ship. The after-deck-house (where another man's head is looking out) contains two guns. The whole side of this house falls down at the touch of a lever, disclosing the guns. In twelve seconds from the order to open fire, one of these guns got in a decisive hit on a German submarine, that penetrated and burst in the engine-room. Since the Armistice many thrilling accounts of fights between Q-boats and U-boats have been published.

## A MYSTERY SHIP ON ACTIVE SERVICE: "Q 7" IN THE ATLANTIC.



SHOWING HER COLLAPSIBLE BOAT (LEFT) WITH ITS HIDDEN GUN; AND A DISGUISED OFFICER IN "MYSTERY" RIG: "Q 7" CRUISING.



IN HEAVY WEATHER: THE "Q 7" (H.M.S. "PENSURST") CRUISING AT SEA ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR U-BOATS.

One result of the Armistice has been to lift the veil of secrecy which during hostilities surrounded the Navy's anti-submarine "mystery" ships, or "Q" boats. On the opposite page is shown a typical example of these cunningly camouflaged vessels, the "Q 7," otherwise known as H.M.S. "Penshurst," which did good service against the German U-boats. Here the same ship is seen patrolling the seas on the look-out for them. The

upper photograph was taken during a cruise in the Atlantic for the purpose of waylaying the notorious "Deutschland" ("U 155," now safely berthed in St. Katherine's Dock) while on the way back to Germany from her famous cargo-fetching voyage to America. A concealed gun may be observed in the collapsible boat (on the left) on the after-hatch. On the deckhouse above is a British Naval officer disguised in "mystery" rig

## THE DESTRUCTION OF A U-BOAT BY A Q-BOAT:

DRAWN BY



A BRITISH MYSTERY SHIP, H.M.S. "PRIZE," HELD UP BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE: THE "PANIC PARTY" PUTTING OFF IN A BOAT.



TURNING THE TABLES: THE "PRIZE" HOISTING THE WHITE ENSIGN AND OPENING FIRE ON THE U-BOAT AT SHORT RANGE.

The story of this action was told as follows in the "Gazette" when the V.C. was awarded to the commander of the "Prize," the late Lieut.-Commander W. E. Sanders. "H.M.S. 'Prize,' a topsail schooner of 200 tons, sighted an enemy submarine on April 30, 1917. The enemy opened fire at 3 miles' range and approached slowly astern. The 'panic party,' in charge of Skipper William Henry Brewer, immediately abandoned ship. . . . The guns' crews concealed themselves by lying face-downwards on the deck. The enemy continued deliberately shelling the schooner, inflicting severe damage and wounding a number of men. For 20 minutes she continued to approach, firing as she came, but at length, apparently satisfied that no one remained on board, she drew out on the schooner's quarter 70 yards away. The White Ensign was immediately hoisted, the screens were dropped, and all guns opened

# WATCHING THE GERMAN RETREAT ON THE WAR'S LAST DAY.

A SKETCH BY CHARLES DE GRINEAU.



## BRITISH OBSERVERS WATCH THE ENEMY RETIRING OVER THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

then driven the Germans before it without giving them a moment's rest." The drawing shows, on the left, British infantry advancing and (nearer) a Field Artillery section going into action. In the distance, on the extreme left, is Mons. Further to the right are some armoured train engines on a railway. Beyond them are occasional German shells bursting on a ridge, and a burning dump. In the right background is the river Sambre, with a railway and a line of trucks beyond it. As soon as the Germans had left Maubeuge, they proceeded to shell it, without, however, doing much damage or causing many casualties.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## ON THE TRACK OF THE WAR'S LAST BARRAGE: BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY ADVANCING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY CHARLES DE GRINEAU.



## THE SPLENDID WORK OF THE FIELD ARTILLERY IN THE LAST PHASE: AN R.F.A.

The dash and go of the Royal Field Artillery during the open fighting which, in the last phase of hostilities on the Western Front, came so suddenly after the long years of trench-warfare, cannot be too highly praised. It was their initiative and dogged perseverance which made the advance possible, and shattered the enemy's highly trained and wonderfully organised machine-gun rear-guards. The foreground of the drawing shows a corner of the battlefield where a "nest" of German machine-

## CTION DASHING FORWARD OVER GROUND JUST SWEEPED BY THEIR BARRAGE FIRE.

guns, which had held up our infantry, had just been wiped out by the British artillery's barrage. The ground is strewn with corpses, guns, rifles, helmets, packs, cartridge-cases, and all kinds of litter. Beyond is an R.F.A. section, with its leader on the right, dashing forward on the heels of the retreating enemy to take up fresh positions.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS

IN QUEST OF  
THE BOOK.OF SACRED  
SCIENCE.

THE influenza plague is stayed, and the authorities have thought it worth while to put out a statement (which will be accepted by nearly everyone in medical practice) to the effect that the recent epidemic does not differ in form from attacks of the same malady in former years. It follows that its greater violence and wider spread must be due to the weakening of the power of resistance in the populations attacked which include, it should be noted, not only the inhabitants of these islands, but almost the whole civilised world. This is of great significance for the future, because, whether the cause of this weakening be insufficient feeding, anxiety of mind or overcrowding, there is not likely to be any serious lessening of such causes in the time now coming upon us. On the other hand, pestilence (to use the good old Biblical phrase) has almost invariably followed war; and the conditions of life in Central Europe and Russia are but too likely to make these countries a breeding-ground for infectious maladies for some time to come. We may therefore look forward to the arrival on our shores of one or more epidemics from the East of a considerable severity in the near future. Can we prepare for it—and, if so, how?

Foremost among the measures we can take in advance for this purpose is the Ministry of Health which Mr. Lloyd George, if—perhaps I should say when—he is returned to power, will almost certainly set up. Those newspapers which have all along advocated this measure are now so confident that its adoption will automatically cause all epidemics to pass us by that one wonders, on reading them, if the belief in magic is so dead as the high priests of "progress" would make out. But those who talk and write thus must be singularly ignorant both of the real reason why epidemics die out, and of the uncommonly small part that the most thorough measures of isolation and disinfection can play in their extinction. As Dr. Hericourt points out in his excellent little book, "Les Frontières de la Maladie," for one person who is attacked by bubonic plague, cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, or any other epidemic complaint in sufficient violent form to make it either to become a notifiable case, there are probably many thousands who have taken the infection so mildly as to be entirely unaware of it. But such persons, although congratulating themselves on what they consider their escape, generally present in their sputa or other dejecta the specific bacillus of the malady epidemic at the time, and are therefore, though themselves im-

## EPIDEMICS AND A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

mune, abiding centres of infection. Hence, he argues with much show—reason, an epidemic dies away not so much by reason of any treatment by the faculty, but because the



THE HELPMAN OF THE "O" SHIP  
H.M.S. "PENSURST."

whole population, by undergoing it in one form or another, becomes, so to speak, vaccinated and immune against its recurrence until either the immunity wears out or a new generation arises which does not inherit the immunity of its parents.

This is not to say that all measures of isolation and disinfection are useless. On the contrary, they are probably of the greatest use in preventing the too rapid spread of imported maladies in their most virulent form; and it may even be that we should do well to revive for some years the ancient method of quarantine against those floods of dirty, verminous, and generally insanitary aliens whom the ghettos of Northern and Central Europe will soon begin again to "dump" on our too hospitable shore. It is easy to see that a Ministry of Health would have a better chance of passing legislation of this kind than any private person could have, and might even see in time that the examination of immigrants was real and not perfunctory, and that those undesirable from the sanitary point of view were rigidly excluded. But where it would be of the greatest use would be in promoting and stimulating research alike into the causes of these epidemics and of their treatment. If we were to have it conclusively proved, for instance, that the cause of influenza is, as ninety-nine out of a hundred men of science believe, Pfeiffer's bacillus, we could then tackle with greater assurance of success the means of combating the malady—and, what is probably the same thing, of detecting those cases before mentioned as being too mild in their character to give otherwise recognisable symptoms. The making of the necessary bacteriological examination in every suspicious case would take up far too much of the time of an overworked general practitioner, but would present no difficulties to a well-organised Government Department.

Another function which a Ministry of Health might usefully perform is that of advising the public as to their conduct during an epidemic. The new Departments

set up during the war have not been backward in issuing edicts and advice—not always practicable—to the rest of the population; but here is a case where a Ministry of Health might really speak with effect. Then, perhaps, we should be spared such ill-considered and amateur counsel as that to snuffle salt-and-water up our noses when influenza is about, with the probable result of carrying the germs from the already sterilized external regions to the more sensitive mucous membrane of the inner respiratory tract. The Ministry might also advise us instead to gargle with simple disinfectants, like a weak solution of peroxide of hydrogen—a remedy which, so far as one can remember, was not even hinted at by our Solomons of the Press, but will be found of real efficacy. F. L.



THE CANADIAN ZONE: GUN-EMPLACEMENTS OF ONE OF THE NAMUR FORTS.

Photograph by Canadian War Record.

## SIGNALLING ON ALPINE PEAKS: AN INGENIOUS ITALIAN DEVICE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OUR ARTIST WITH THE ITALIANS.



RED AND WHITE IN PLACE OF DOT AND DASH: ALPINI SIGNALLING NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE FROM ONE MOUNTAIN OUTPOST TO ANOTHER.

In a note to his sketch, from which this drawing was made, Mr. Julius Price writes: "In those distant stations high up amidst the eternal snows, where men have lived in solitude for many long and weary months, the news of the ending of the war means a good deal more than peace. It signifies their early return to the busy haunts of men in the world below, for many of these brave Alpini have never set foot on the plain

since they took up their vigil here at the commencement of the war. It is of interest to note the curious method of signalling. It consists of a sort of stout accordion-pleated cloth (with handles) made in two colours—red and white alternately. When held lightly it shows red only; when pulled taut the white is seen. By this ingenious arrangement a complicated code is quite possible.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

# WITH THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION: AT SPA—THE FORMER GERMAN G.H.Q.

\* PHOTOGRAPHS—BRITISH OFFICIAL AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



MAKING A FINE IMPRESSION BY THEIR SPLENDID APPEARANCE:  
BRITISH CAVALRY RIDING THROUGH SPA.



RECEIVING A BOUQUET FROM TWO LITTLE GIRLS: A BRITISH  
GENERAL ARRIVING AT SPA.



FLYING THE WHITE FLAG: A GERMAN CAR LEAVING THE GROUNDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARMISTICE COMMISSION  
AT SPA, FORMERLY THE GERMAN MAIN HEADQUARTERS.



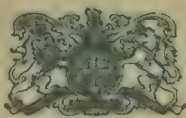
FORMERLY THE GERMAN G.H.Q., NOW OCCUPIED BY THE ARMISTICE  
COMMISSION: THE HOTEL BRITANNIQUE—A GROUP OF ALLIED OFFICERS.



HEADS OF THE BRITISH, FRENCH, AND BELGIAN MISSIONS: GENERALS  
HAKING (4TH FROM LEFT), NUDANT (5TH), AND GENERAL DELOBBE (7TH).

Since the Armistice was signed, the Commission appointed to carry out its terms has been sitting at the Hotel Britannique, formerly the German Main Headquarters, at Spa. It was from this hotel that the ex-Kaiser started into exile, after a long interview with Hingenburg. General Nudant, head of the French Mission, who presides, lives in the ex-Kaiser's villa, and General Haking in a house formerly occupied by Ludendorff. After a recent visit to Spa Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "There were German soldiers on our side of the frontier in the town. . . . For the first time since the war began, I saw them

walking about freely and not as prisoners amid our own officers and men. There are 250 of them in Spa, working under the white flag with the British Missions to arrange the details of handing over material of war, according to the conditions of the Armistice. To-day I saw a group of German officers preparing to set out in a motor-car. It is true there was a white flag in the front of the car, but otherwise they seemed to be starting out on a joy ride. To me it is the most sensational thing I have seen since the entry into Lille. . . . Yesterday the first squadrons of British cavalry passed through."




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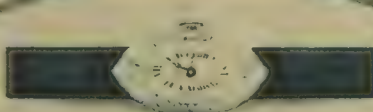
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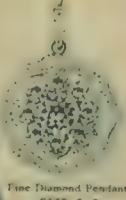
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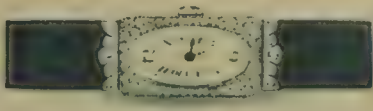
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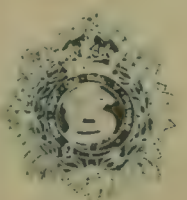
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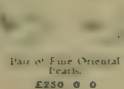
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Diamond Necklace  
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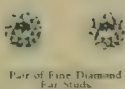
Diamond, Palladium and Enamel  
£55 0 0




Pair of Fine Oriental Pearls  
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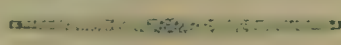
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£100 0 0



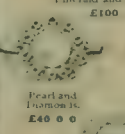
Pair of Fine Diamond Ear Studs  
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## THE RIVIERA.

DURING the four years of storm and stress which have swept over Europe through the intrigues of Germany, the celebrated winter resorts on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean have been practically deserted by fashion able Society. Villas and flats have been left untenanted. Permission to travel has been denied, and the dangers of the seas have made cross-Channel passages unpleasantly risky, demonstrating the necessity for the submarine railway destined to connect England and France at some approaching period. The rolling-stock of Railway Companies in France has been commandeered for the transport of troops, ammunition and stores, and also for conveying the sick and wounded to a climate mild and eminently recuperative. Men in uniform, nurses, with the badge of the noble women who have devoted themselves to the service of the sick and wounded, have replaced the representatives of rank and fashion whose winter season was spent at Nice, Cannes, or Mentone, or even the more popular resort of Monte Carlo, which has at last found favour with Mrs. Grundy. She was once inclined to consider it taboo owing to the Casino, which, however, has been more than a special Providence to those who have settled down under the banner of Prince Albert. Notwithstanding the scant patronage bestowed on the Casino owing to the restrictions imposed on would-be visitors, M. Camille Blanc, the worthy chairman of the "Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco," should have acquired more than ordinary title to the gratitude of those about him, for there is not a beggar to be found in the Principality. The Casino has given war grants all round, has established co-operative stores and rationing committees, and very shortly a full programme of all the sports and entertainments about to be organised for the winter season will be published, as extended as possible with regard to the aftermath of the

war. Calls are still being made, for the supply of coals, on the rolling-stock of the railways to our Allies on the other side of the Italian frontier, and the tramway system which, during the war, has been one of the most reliable services for communication between Nice and the Principality of Monaco, and on to Mentone and the Italian frontier, offers sufficient vagaries to form the libretto of a comic opera. The inconvenience has only been ex-

terior of the rooms and theatre, the last monument which the architect of the Opera House in Paris erected to his fame. Then they are taken out along the famous terrace trodden by the visitors of every rank and nationality who were attracted by the amusements and entertainments provided for the pleasure of guests during the winter. Talent is engaged regardless of expense, and the impresario, M. Gunsbourg, scours Europe to obtain the best lyric

artists giving many a budding singer the seal to his or her lyric reputation by the approval of the hypercritical audience assembled in the theatre, which is worthy of being termed the "Conservatoire des Arts de la Côte d'Azur." The Comédie Française sends down its *troupe*, and gives the visitors at the best of its *répertoire*, while the theatrical companies from the Paris theatres come for their *engagement* of the winter season and perform in the French capital. There are ballets well staged and interpreted by accomplished dancers in Europe, and then there are the pleasant afternoon or evening concerts, under the leadership of Maestro Louis Garne, with his own orchestra, that we shall all be glad to welcome once more to the sunny South. The full programme of the winter entertainments will be published in due course, when all the possibilities have become known, and probably the town of Nice may mark the era of peace and prosperity dawning on the South of France by again meeting Prince Camille and his spouse to establish themselves on the *Place Massena*, and give the



WHERE, DURING THE WAR, UNIFORMS HAVE REPLACED THE FASHIONABLE CROWD:  
THE FAMOUS TERRACE AT MONTE CARLO.

personnel by residents, for the men who are in uniform have had their eyes pined at their service, though they have been richly rewarded from the famous *casinos*. There is a time in the morning when strangers are admitted to view the interior of the rooms with the decorations of the master hands convened to make the Casino a work of art. Under the guidance of a capable cicerone they are led from room to room. Their attention is called to the paintings by men of acknowledged talent, to the in-

terior for those will remember which serves the public around the London East, and are nowhere carried out with more beauty than on the shores of the Mediterranean. Golf is popular all along the Riviera, and the same may be said of lawn-tennis, for all the various localities have laid themselves out to cater for players, and vie with each other to provide the best links and courts for their patrons who prefer play to the attractive Alpine excursions organised during the season.

## THE FLOWING TIDE OF PELMANISM.

10,000 ENROLMENTS IN A MONTH.

## "PEACE, PELMANISM, AND PROSPERITY."

The coming of Peace has given a tremendous impetus to the Pelman movement.

*Within a single month ten thousand men and women have enrolled for a Pelman Course!*

"Peace, Pelmanism, and Prosperity" is, in effect, the national watchword of the day. Thousands who have hitherto been prevented from taking it up, are now hastening to begin their study of Pelmanism, which, during the strenuous war years, has proved of such enormous help to business and professional success.

Many big firms are enrolling their employees en masse: one famous business house has just enrolled 175 members of its staff.

Every enrolment is made with a definite aim. To gain a larger salary or a better position; to increase efficiency; to economise time and work; to develop more ability; to broaden experience and to make learning easy—whatever the object may be, Pelmanism never fails to prove its value. There is no man or woman, in fact, who has conscientiously studied "the little grey books" without deriving benefit; the most popular phase being exemplified by the hundreds who have reported 100 per cent., 200 per cent., and even 300 per cent. increases of salary as a direct consequence of Pelmanising.

The evidence for Pelmanism is freely open to everyone to examine, and will be sent to any reader who applies to-day to the address given.

## SALARY DOUBLED IN 3 MONTHS!

## REMARKABLE LETTERS.

There is only one way of judging Pelmanism, and that is by results. In the records of the Institute there are many thousands of letters reporting the most remarkable "benefits" ever recorded; benefits so substantial and so direct that they speak more plainly than volumes of argument could do. A few extracts are given hereunder from some of these letters.

From Bristol a Pelmanist writes:

"After taking up Pelmanism for about three months I was offered a very high post in the firm in which I am employed. This advancement, which

doubled my salary (which was not inconsiderable before), I attribute entirely to Pelmanism."

The foregoing is typical of, literally, hundreds of letters, some of which tell of incomes trebled and even quadrupled as a result of Pelmanism. These letters are not asked for; they are sent of the writers' free will. Pelmanists are only too ready to acknowledge the vast good they have derived from the Course.

Here is another letter from a journalist, who had only got as far as Lesson 4 when he wrote:

"Already I feel a definite change in my mentality, a stirring and stretching in the mind. I cannot praise too highly the perfectly natural method of progression. There is no trick or quackery about it, and for the return your System gives it seems to be non-sensationally cheap at the fees you charge."

## WORTH A HUNDRED TIMES THE PRICE.

Many business men have remarked that the Course to them, would be cheap at ten, twenty, or one hundred times the price. One man, a solicitor, said that a single lesson of the Course was worth £100. The cost, in short, is infinitesimal as compared with results, and small though the fee is, it may be paid by instalments if desired. Cost is no obstacle to anyone becoming a Pelmanist.

Here is another letter—short and sweet—from a busy accountant:

"Since becoming a Pelmanist, I have benefited materially, having been promoted twice in twelve months, with 50 per cent. financial increase."

Large numbers of medical men have taken the Pelman Course, and many of them recommend their patients and friends to do the same. Higher praise from such a cautious and conscientious body of professional men it would be impossible to gain. Here is a letter from one:

"I cannot be sufficiently thankful that I took a Pelman Course. . . . I attribute my success in a large measure to the application of Pelman principles. The study was done in the spare time left to me by a large industrial practice."

Another letter, also from a medical man:

"I took the Pelman Course because my practice was not in a satisfactory condition, and I could not discover the cause. Your lessons enabled me to discover the weak points and correct them, with most satisfactory results. Your Course has proved to be a splendid investment for me. My chief regret is that I did not take it at the beginning."

One of the most interesting letters received by the Pelman Institute during recent months contains the following very frank admissions:

"I admit having read your announcements for some time, and yet I was not (to my eternal regret, be it admitted) persuaded to commence your Course until I noticed your constant advertising in the *Times*. . . . I do not see how anyone can study the Pelman lessons seriously and not gain thereby—reaping a reward which, besides its definite and tangible advantage, also brings with it developments which have no parallel in money values."

"To those of my acquaintance who ask my opinion of the Pelman training, I have said, and shall continue to say: Take it—follow instructions carefully—and if at the end of the Course you do not admit having gained something good, right out of proportion to its cost, I will personally refund your outlay."

## CONSIDER THESE POINTS.

There is no parallel to the amazing success of Pelmanism, amongst all classes, and every month, every week, its success and popularity increase.

It is perfectly simple and easy to master, takes but very little time, and can be studied anywhere. Being taught entirely by correspondence, it does not matter where you live. Many successful Pelmanists took up the Course when living overseas in remote corners of the Empire.

It has now been adopted by over 400,000 men and women, and no thorough student of the Course has ever yet failed to secure "results."

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Manners," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "I read's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course for one-third less than the usual fee may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of "The Illustrated London News" who applies to The Pelman Institute, 53, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

Overseas addresses:—46-48, Market Street, Melbourne; 15, Toronto Street, Toronto; Club Arcade, Durban.

# Wana-Ranee

Regd

## *The Perfume of Ceylon*

Lovers of rare perfumes welcome Wana-Ranee for its exquisite charm and distinctively Eastern character.

It has a personality entirely its own, and is delightfully refreshing and wonderfully lasting.

## A Dream of Oriental Fragrance

Wana-Ranee is prepared in every form necessary for a perfectly harmonious toilet, giving that tone of refinement which distinguishes the woman of taste.

Perfume, 3/9, 7/6, 13/9, 21/- and 40/- per bottle.  
Hair Lotion, 6/-; Toilet Water, 5/6; Face Powder, 9½d. and 1/4;  
Dental Cream, 1/4; Soap, 10½d. and 1/9 per tablet;  
Cachous, 6½d.; Sachets, 7½d.; Toilet Cream, 1/3;  
Bath Crystals, 3/6 and 6/3; Shampoo Powders, 3d. each;  
Powder Leaf Books, 6½d.; Brillantine, 1/9.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers.



**J. GROSSMITH & SON**  
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

## LADIES' NEWS.

OUR Sex—we must spell it with a big S—is very much in the public eye just now. We have had a really delightful message from our Queen, and we honour and respect her so much that we are preening ourselves and feeling what a mere man would call "greatly bucked up." The mere woman hardly knows how better to express it. Then we are receiving all sorts of civilities, not altogether unconnected with our newest possessions—Votes! The Prime Minister—who has proved himself brave—is holding a meeting to address Women Only. Mr. Asquith, on the other hand, declined public discussion with his woman opponent. She, poor soul, no doubt with a view to being thoroughly businesslike, paid her nomination fee by cheque and was disqualified because she had not done so in notes. The ways of men will need a good deal of finding out by their newly equalised sisters. Again, women have organised and carried through a Victory Ball, which has realised £16,000 for the National Tribute to Nurses. Also women organised and carried to successful issue the Savoy Fair, which will give a good round sum to the Central Committee of the Prisoners of War Fund. Many other things bring women forward, happily in quite the right way.

There was no one handsomer at the Savoy Fair on its opening day than the opener, Princess Patricia of Connaught. She possesses the *flair* for dress, not for being in the van of fashion so much, as for being always attractively and harmoniously attired to suit, but never to rival, her individuality. On this occasion her dress, what was visible thereof, was bronze velours cloth. The coat was *bleu-de-nègre* and gold brocade, edged with brown fur, and the hat was a tall-crowned, wide-brimmed Pilgrim Father shape, of *bleu-de-nègre* velours, closely brocaded and embroidered with pale gold. A superb silver fox-head, tail, and paws, as well as skin—was the collar. The Duchess of Portland and the Countess of Reading went the round of the Fair with the Princess. The Duchess was attired in black velvet with a touch of peacock-blue, and her high-crowned velvet toque was of darker blue velvet; her pearls were magnificent. Lady Reading—tall and graceful—was dressed in bronze *crêpe-de-Chine*, clinging and soft: the little coat ending in points finished with tassels at either side. The hat was rather mitre-shaped if one can realise an ecclesiastic wearing one sideways, and it was of bronze silk. Blue fox furs were worn. These ladies were a trio good to look upon.

Lady Eustace Percy was a very tall bride; in this she takes after her handsome mother, Mrs. Laurence Drum-

mond, who was Miss K. Antrobus. There were three Duchesses at the wedding, who made one think well of the appearance of our wearers of the strawberry-leaved coronet. Her Grace of Northumberland, in dark-blue velvet and furs, the Duchess of Abercorn, in black with

ermine fur, and the Duchess of Portland, in black velvet. Two Marchionesses also creditably characterised the good looks of the owners of the alternate strawberry leaves and ball coronets. Lady Titchfield, fair and blue-eyed, and Lady Granby, dark-haired and eyes of grey or brown—the kind of which only intimates know the real colour. Mrs. Arthur Stock was a tall and elegant figure at the wedding. She is the mother of young Lord de Clifford, now eleven, whose father was killed in a motor accident.

Lord and Lady Eustace Percy are spending their honeymoon at Albury Park, the lovely place in Surrey which was brought into the Percy family by a former alliance with that of Drummond—i.e., through the present Duke's grandmother, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Drummond, M.P. This Duchess of Northumberland was a devoted follower of the Irvingite doctrines. Her son, Lord Algernon Percy, whose only son was killed in action on the *Queen Mary* in the Battle of Jutland, was at the wedding.

Odd commissions come to women at Christmas-time, with men far away on many fronts, with more time now to think of their personal wants than when killing and maiming was in progress. From two quarters a case of Gillette razors has been requisitioned. A journey to 200, Great Portland Street—quite a pleasing one—revealed the fact that these favourite implements are in neat little cases, from a guinea each, which include a very smart-looking plated razor and a box of twelve double-edged (making 24) blades. There are other more elaborate cases, but the point is to be sure that razor and blades are genuinely Gillette. Reward will ensue in the comfort to the recipient, who will be all smiles after his shave, and give pleasant thoughts to the faithful feminine who saw that it was the right implement.

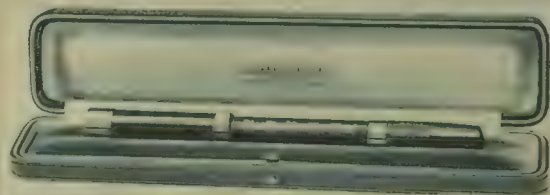
Dora has apparently already taken her hands off gold and silver lace. Time was when we might have been imprisoned for wearing it. A dear old lady, who had always used the broad and very handsome gold stripes that used to adorn her late husband's trouser-legs to trim some part of her own attire, as a way of keeping his memory bright, put it aside lest Dora should have punished her connubial faithfulness. It is returning to the light as a trimming for a velvet victory cape, together with fur. Dora was not really very "don'tee" about gold and silver lace and thread, although her mandate did limit the use of it. Now that so much will not be required for uniforms—the smallest amount on that of hundreds of thousands of officers did put a strain on the supply—it may once again

(Continued overleaf.)



AN ORIGINAL COAT.

Fit to face any weather is a woman when she is muffled up in a coat like this of black musquash, with its abundant trimming of checked black-and-white fur.



The Two-Guinea Cameron

## The Appreciated Pen

You need never be in doubt as to your Christmas gift—buy a Cameron. Everyone needs a good pen—a time-saving, trustworthy, efficient pen—the Cameron. Your relatives and friends will not fail to appreciate your gift if you give a Cameron—they will say just what I wanted.

## Cameron Safety Self Fillers

Fills itself from any ink-bottle — just press the bars. Price: Plain, 15/-

The popular Xmas gift is the Guinea Cameron, with two rolled-gold bands. A most acceptable present. The Two-Guinea Cameron with 9-ct. gold bands and caps, in handsome leather and velvet lined case is another favourite.

Cameron special presentation pen — full covered 9-ct. solid gold with panel for name or initial, in handsome leather and velvet lined case, 5 Guineas.

For all Cameron pens there is a choice of five different nibs: The Waverley, Hindoo, "J," Bankers or Normal.

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The Five Guinea Cameron

The Guinea Cameron  
(half actual size)

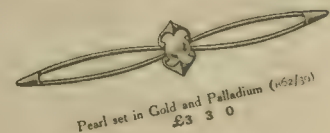
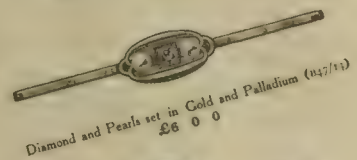
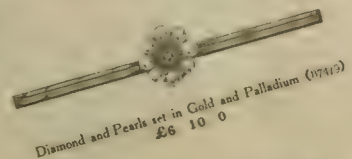
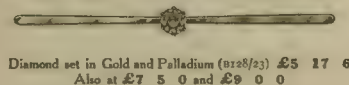
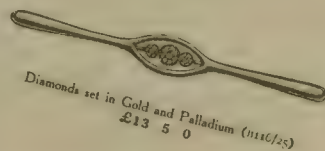
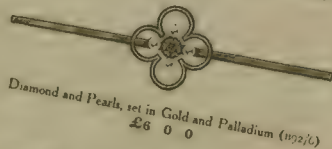


# Harrods

## A Further Selection of Yuletide Gift Ideas

Fine Workmanship and great choice of Design characterise these Harrods Brooches, and there is also a wide range of prices to meet all requirements

Harrods are also showing a magnificent selection of finely jewelled Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Watches, Pendants, specially suitable for Presentation.



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A client writes :—"I find I simply cannot do without your Preparations. I have tried everything in the world, and find nothing that can compare with yours."

The Ganesh Diable Tonic is the best known Preparation for clearing, cleaning, and whitening the skin—it closes the pores and is an excellent wash for tired eyes. Prices : 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 21/6 and 57/6 per bottle.

Sample Bottle 1/- on mentioning this paper.

Letters can be seen privately.

Send for Book of Advice.

## J.C. VICKERY

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The Highest Quality  
Silver and Gold Jewellery  
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### Lovely Engagement Rings.

A splendid selection always in stock.  
Illustrated Catalogue of Jewellery  
and useful Gifts sent post free  
on application.



## When Nature Fails—

The healthy head of hair is nourished by a certain natural oil. Failure of this is responsible for harsh, dry, brittle, thin, grey, falling hair.

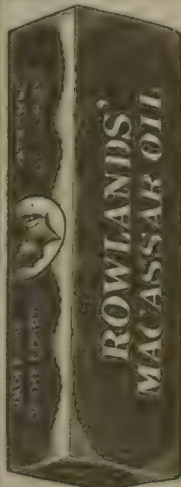
## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

closely resembles the natural oil of the skin, and its regular use rapidly promotes a fine, thick profusion of

### HEALTHY HAIR:

because it nourishes the starved roots and cells just as an abundant Nature would do had she not, for various reasons, failed in her functions.

Gold Tint for Fair Hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists in 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. sizes. Or from Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London



## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY  
APPOINTMENT



TO  
H.M. THE KING

## SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND  
• • DOMESTIC PURPOSES • •

Price 1/4 per Bottle. Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubbs Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

go for adorning merely beauty, which in these days is little accounted of if unadorned.

Once again we turn our thoughts with keenest pleasure to delightful things which we use now with clear consciences. One of them is perfume; and when this is British—as Yardley's is British—and has been established a century and a half, then our conscience is crystal clear about enjoying it. At their headquarters, 8, New Bond Street, there is a choice of their delicious scents than which there can be no more elegant a form of present, none more acceptable than a box of eau de Cologne, celebrated for its fresh aromatic and delicious fragrance, and a real luxury of the toilet, if, indeed, not an actual necessity. There is no finer brand than Yardley's. A further speciality is Lavender Soap, which, although not expensive, is of assuredly the highest quality.



BRITISH EAU-DE-COLOGNE:  
YARDELEY'S.

One thing the Ministry of Food has done for which many thousands of people will bless them—that is, placing a large additional quantity of tea on the market. Christmas presents so often take the pleasant form of tea. It is good news, therefore, that the United Kingdom Tea Company, 1, Paul Street, E.C., is prepared to supply customers with tea for Christmas presents and for charitable distribution. The price is 2s. 8d. per lb., and no extra charge is made for packing in  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1 lb. bags. Tins holding 7, 10, 14, or 20 lb. of tea are specially suitable for seasonable gifts. Volara—pure and very choice cocoa—is supplied by the Company at 3s. per lb., and selected coffees at 2s., 2s. 2d., and 2s. 4d. per lb.; so all who are intent on good beverages for presents now know where to get them.

There is something particularly fascinating in the dressing of hair these nights. Coiffures during the day suffer eclipse from hats, and come out the more bewitching and chic in the evening for the daytime suppression. There is just the general rule of neatness to be observed, and after that feminine fancy may go free

as to style. I have seen a wholly admirable, classically dressed head of fair hair—not waved, but obviously a plentiful and home-grown crop—combed back and arranged in a loose *chou* at the back of the neck. At either side there was a chain of discs of Whitby jet. The ladies of the classical days knew nothing of the charm of this glittering blackness against fair hair and in proximity to white skin. Another coiffure was Japanese in idea, but small and neat. Brushed back and raised high, there was a further and smaller elevation further to the rear, and little bits twiddled above the ears. The ornament was a roll of jade-green velvet, between the two elevations, with a knot of tulle the same colour rising at one side. Again a fascinating coiffure was nut-brown, fluffed out and divided above the left ear. At a perilous-looking but distinctly effective angle rose a clear shell comb with an elaborate lace-work head.

The point about the gowns of the moment is their points. Every second draped dress falls into points somewhere. A bride of last week had her soft white satin falling in two points at either side near the back, and each terminated in a long, slender silver tassel. They showed well with a square narrow train, dropping down between them from the shoulders, of white chiton wrought lightly with silver. Tablier drapings in jetted net or lace fall in

points over slender satin skirts, the points accentuated by jet tassels; short trains run to points—the mode of the moment is, in fact, decidedly pointed.

A lead-pencil that will not do its work smoothly and well is a nuisance, and of late there have been many such. Now a really good pencil is a blessing without disguise, and a gift of a box of these reliable friends is a gift worth having. To secure their liability it is as well to make sure that they are Venus brand. There are no less than seventeen grades from which to make selection, from 6B to 9H, and in addition there are three styles of copying-ink pencils. The latter are immensely liked by our boys overseas. The Venus is easily marked down by its familiar green marbled finish and the word Venus.



A NEW DUCHESS: THE DUCHESS  
OF GRAFTON

By the death of the nonagenarian Duke of Grafton, on December 4, the Earl of Euston, second son of the late Duke, has succeeded to the title as eighth Duke. The new Duchess of Grafton was married to the Duke, then Earl of Euston, in 1916, and is the daughter of Sir Mark John MacTaggart-Stewart, Bt., and widow of the seventeenth Baron Borthwick.

Photograph by Lafayette.



OUR DOGS' WEEK: A WORKER FOR THE NATIONAL  
EGG COLLECTION.

Little Michi Mori, a Japanese dog (age three years), who sent to the wounded 240 new-laid eggs, is by Ota or Yen Yen (grandson, the beautiful Toshino, winner of many first prizes). It is one of the best and smallest male Japs bred in this country, and is the property of the breeder and owner, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Hamstead, who has sold four of these beautiful little dogs for 100 guineas and given the money to the Red Cross Fund.

The National Food Fund, which has done splendid work since the outbreak of war, had its annual meeting last week, at which Earl Brassey (Chairman) presided. Mr. J. A. Eshelby gave an account of what work had been accomplished. It included the feeding of many thousands of Belgian war refugees, necessitous English, Serbian, and others. It was enabled to do this by the generosity of the public at home and overseas, and by gifts of food from business firms too numerous to mention. The Belgian Minister and Mme. Moncheur, Countess Brassey, Lady Emmott, and Lady Aberconway were present.

When  
buying Cocoa  
get  
Cailler's

The Cocoa with the  
Chocolate flavour

Sold by all high-class  
Grocers and Stores



Brown & Polson first  
called it Corn Flour over  
sixty years ago.

Brown & Polson quality  
made Corn Flour famous.

Brown & Polson's new economy  
recipes are again proving Corn  
Flour the housewife's best friend  
now that milk and meat are rationed and eggs are so dear. Look for the series of recipes appearing in the daily and weekly press.

Never forget that the ideal  
Blanc-mange or hot Corn  
Flour pudding is made with  
Brown & Polson's "Patent"  
Corn Flour and good undiluted milk.

In these days of rationed milk supplies the  
ideal may not always be possible—but

REMEMBER that one of the very best ways of using your  
limited milk supply is to combine it with Corn Flour in the form  
of a Blanc-mange or hot pudding.

**Brown and Polson's**  
"Patent" Corn Flour

Buy it in pound or half-pound packets: they are more economical than the  
quarters. Cash prices: pounds 1/-, half-pounds 6d., quarter-pounds 3d.

**EXPORT.**

The Export of Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour  
and "Paisley Flour," perforce curtailed during the War, will  
be resumed throughout the world as early as possible.



Give Her  
**BOVRIL**

## FAIRYLAND AND REALITY:

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS.

NOT yet has the approach of peace brought back quite the old abundance of illustrated Christmas gift-books, for conditions are still difficult in the publishing trade. Yet, even so, we have received a goodly array of volumes which will delight the hearts of young readers to whom their elders are wise enough to give them. Some treat of fairyland, some of real life; but, as usual, fairyland predominates.

From the Bodley Head, under the aegis of Mr. John Lane, have issued five very attractive books. One is

and all are still told with seriousness around camp-fires in forests and on plains, upon the sea, and by cottage hearths. . . . The proofs were corrected by the writer in the intervals between other duties on Vimy Ridge." The numerous illustrations are remarkably fine. The artist has interpreted the spirit and atmosphere of the tales with high skill and sympathy, and there is a note of strong originality both in his colouring and his manner of design. While he preserves the glamour of romance, he does not lapse into the unreal or fantastic.

"The Fairies' Annual" (John Lane) is "presented" by Cecil Starr Johns, a form of expression which pre-

Margaret Lavington and Helen Urquhart (John Lane), is a very pleasant little book of poems for children, somewhat in the manner of Stevenson's "Child's Garden." The small colour-plates and the thumbnail sketches are first-rate. "Flower-Name Fancies," written and designed by Guy Pierre Fauconnet, with English rhymes by Hampden Gordon (John Lane), will, with its mixture of French and English, be a good means of giving children a taste for the language of our Allies. The drawings are quaint, but less pleasing than those of the books previously mentioned.

Next we come to examples of the work of two famous illustrators of old standing. A new edition of six of



ITALY: CROWDS OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.—[Official Photograph.]

"Canadian Wonder Tales," by Cyrus Macmillan, with illustrations in colour by George Sheringham. In a foreword, Sir William Peterson writes: "This is the book of a soldier student. Captain Macmillan interrupted his teaching work in Montreal to go overseas with one of our McGill batteries, and from 'Somewhere in France' he has asked me to stand sponsor for his volume. The author's method resembles that followed by the brothers Grimm a century ago. He has taken down from the lips of living people a series of stories . . . handed down by oral tradition from some far-off past. They are mostly animal stories." The author himself says of his tales: "Many of them are still reverently believed by the Canadian Indians,

sumably means that he both wrote most of the stories and verses and painted the pictures. Some of the stories are headed by the names of other writers. They will be amusing to little people, and the paintings and drawings will also fascinate them. The "Glow-Worm Lighter" and the "Rain Fairy" are two of the best out of many excellent colour-plates. "Rhymes of the Red Triangle" (John Lane), with verses by Hampden Gordon and pictures by Joyce Dennys, is a worthy successor to "The Hospital A.B.C." Naturally, it will appeal most to Y.M.C.A. workers, but everyone else will appreciate also the delightful humour both of the poet and of the artist. We should like to quote, but have no space. "A Little Chaff," by

Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" (Hodder and Stoughton) has been illustrated by Edmund Dulac, and, needless to say, the colour-plates, of which there are fourteen, are exquisite in their delicate workmanship. There could be no more delightful introduction than this volume to the old Greek legends related by the famous American writer.

On the same level of quality and attractiveness is a new collection of "English Fairy Tales," retold by Flora Annie Steel and illustrated by Arthur Rackham (Macmillan). Mrs. Steel has included all the old favourites of the nursery, with some other stories whose titles are less familiar. Mr. Rackham's work, both in colour and in line, is as

(Continued overleaf.)

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## A MINOR TRAGEDY

By ESTELLE.

"DON'T desert me, Clara," I begged, as my friend rose to go; "that odious Mrs. Hammerton is coming, and I don't feel equal to tackling her alone."

"Sorry," replied she, "but I've got a committee meeting. Just tell me that recipe of yours for a shampoo once again—sallax, smallax, what's the name of the stuff?"

"Stallax," I replied. "It's best to rub a little olive-oil into your scalp before washing your hair. You needn't rinse it afterwards—isn't that a joy? It's just the thing to keep that fair hair of yours the same colour, and to make it look 'like a poet's dream.'"

"That settles it; if you get romantic, I won't stop a minute. Bye-bye, Mabel—thanks, awfully." With that she left me.

I was not pleased to hear Mrs. Hammerton ushered in. I am not fond of Mrs. Hammerton, who has "risen" in life, and proclaims it by an atrociously patronising manner. Moreover, it always distresses me (I am not a nice person) to see a person with a coarse, wrinkled skin, and neglected, faded hair, wearing ultra-fashionable clothes.

"How do you do? Dreadful weather we are having, are we not?" she drawled out as I poured out tea. "How-ovevah do you keep so wol-looking. Of course, you've nothing to do."

During the war I had done a good deal of work in an aeroplane factory. I felt my temper rising. The conversation dragged on; then I bethought me of my knitting. I went upstairs to fetch it, and was some time in finding it.

When I returned to the drawing-room I heard a strange sound, like sobbing, and to my utter amazement I found Mrs. Hammerton in tears. It was so unexpected, so utterly unlike, that I could only stammer out—

"Don't—oh, please don't; isn't there anything I can do—oh, what is the matter?"

She calmed down soon, and blurted out in a manner which was quite unlike her former patronising way—

"I can't help it. I must tell someone—it's just this. When I married John I was a good-looking girl, though you wouldn't think it now; but we've been through some hard times together, and my looks went years ago. John's just as kind to me, and now we've got money he gives me all the pretty things I used to hanker after when I was young. But I look a silly, ugly, old fool in them—I won't go to a beauty-doctor and be giggled over. I can't tell John—he wouldn't understand."

I soothed her, and I said—

"Dear Mrs. Hammerton, you mustn't worry, you really mustn't. If you'll let me be hatefully rude and interfering, I think I can tell you a few ordinary home recipes which will make all the difference to your looks. You've obviously been pretty, but you've lost the freshness and smoothness of your skin, and the thickness and brightness of your hair, two things without which Venus herself would be very plain. You suffer from enlarged pores, too, which cause blackheads. If you went to an American beauty specialist you would probably be 'skinned,' a painful process which would remove the outer, soiled skin, and leave the new, clear complexion underneath exposed. The principle of 'skinning' is sound, but there are three objections—the pain and unsightliness of the process, the expense, and the fact that the treatment necessitates one laying up for several weeks. The only safe way to adopt this principle without its unpleasantness is to obtain some mercerised wax from the chemist's and smear it lightly over the face and neck, washing it off in the morning with warm water. The curious property of this wax is that it absorbs the soiled particles of the outer skin painlessly and invisibly, leaving the new skin underneath free to breathe. It can be used as often as required, and the cost is trivial. Blackheads are always disgusting, so, having covered the ones you have, you must prevent others from rising. Blackheads are caused by enlarged pores, and generally form round the mouth and nose where the pores are always enlarged. Enlarged pores also cause undue 'shininess' by excessive oily secretion, and they make the skin look coarse. For this purpose stymol is recommended. Dissolve a tablet in water; it will make a lovely effervescent lotion which will loosen any existing blackheads and prevent others from forming by gently closing the enlarged pores. Of course, it also makes a wonderful improvement in the texture of your skin."

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"Do I know anything to bring back the colour to your hair? Let me see—I think the best thing would be to get a box of Stallax and mix it with a bit of Stallax. Apply it with a clean tooth-brush. It's a wonderful thing, and your hair will gradually regain its natural colour, besides growing thicker and stronger. Yes, I always shampoo with Stallax."

Mrs. Hammerton listened with almost painful intensity, and at last she said—

"I'll try every one of your notions, Mrs. Summers, and I can't thank you enough. If I ever look a quarter as pretty as you, I'll think myself lucky."

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In every book which he illustrates he surpasses himself, and the present volume is no exception to the rule. Fortunate indeed is the child who first makes acquaintance with the old English stories through this medium. Alongside these two books may be placed one of Belgian origin, "Beasts and Men" folk-tales collected in Flanders, and illustrated by Jean de Bosschere (Heinemann). This, too, has a great wealth of illustrations both in colour and in black-and-white. Both kinds are extremely good, and the humorous detail of all the drawings will be sure to please little people. The artist's foreign touch produces a charming effect of novelty. Here we may mention also a book of modest appearance called "Fair Tales from Foreign Lands," by Druid Gray, and illustrated in black-and-white by Elsie Lunn (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell).

There are also four books of stories suitable for those who have left the nursery for the schoolroom. First comes a handsome edition of Washington Irving's "Old Christmas" and "Bracebridge Hall," with illustrations by Lewis Baumer (Constable). The author, of course, needs no introduction. The illustrator has provided eight colour-plates and a large number of line drawings which are happily in keeping with the text.

Then come "The Girls of Chequertrees," by Marion St. John Webb (Harrap), is, as might be guessed from its title, a story of school life. The author is also well known as a writer of fiction for girls by her previous books, "The Little One" and "Knock Three Times." Her new story contains several colour-plates by Percy Tarrant.

The Religious Tract Society also sends us two complete stories. One, called "Sweepie," by E. Everett Green, is all about a brave little girl of that name, and her adventures—not in fairyland, but in real life. The other is "The Sealed Packet," by Laura A. Barter Snow, and has a frontispiece in colour. It is further described as "the stirring story of Aimée's gold-mine," and a hint as to its drift is given by the superscription on the packet: "For my dear child, Aimée Patience Beverley. Not to be opened until a year after my death."

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "SCANDAL" AT THE STRAND.

IF Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's new play, "Scandal," is to be looked upon as typical, neither the war nor the cessation of hostilities has brought about much change or originality of outlook in our dramatists. The policy of the sheep-flock still affects our theatre. In pre-war days we know what happened. Just as when an author made a success, managers tumbled over each other in giving

smart set; Mr. Hamilton serves it up afresh with certain variations; and, of course, employs for climax the inevitable bedroom scene; but in his case the stock situation of the woman objecting to fulfilling her share of the bargain is afforded some piquancy by the fact that the pair are not really married, but have alleged that they have gone through a secret marriage so that the heroine might not be compromised by scandal. Beatrix Hinchcliff is presumably meant to be a girl in whom sexual adventurousness is combined with qualities of the shrew and the minx; but when we look for her tamer to display Petruchio-like airs of forcefulness, he suddenly falls in love with her. She fails to interest or charm us. That may be the fault, to some extent, of Miss Kyrle Bellew, who, with all her poses and décolleté dresses, is an artificial actress. But the play itself is artificial and mechanical, occasionally dramatic, as in the scene which gives Mr. Arthur Bourchier his best chances of figuring as the dominant male—and sometimes farcically amusing, as in the episode Miss Gladys Fiolliott handles delightfully of the grande dame attacked by sea-sickness.



AN ARMY OF SOLDIERS RIDING THROUGH THE STREETS.  
London War Records.

him orders and overworking his talent, so when a playwright exploited a new idea on the stage, his brother-playwrights only too often paid him the flattery of faithful imitation. Our stage, indeed, like our women-folk, was the slave of fashion, and "Scandal" seems to show that one pre-war fashion, at all events, still survives. It was Mr. Sutro, in "The Walls of Jericho," who first offered us the formula of the strong, simple, masterful man from the Dominions plunged into the stifling atmosphere of English smart society, and coupled with a girl of the

There should be—and there will be—a bumper house on Tuesday, Dec. 17, for the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses' Matinée at His Majesty's Theatre, which the King and Queen will attend. The programme is of the greatest interest. Mme. Clara Butt will sing the National Anthem; then will come the second act of "Masks and Faces," by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor, with a wonderful cast. Other notable items include: Scenes from "Macbeth"; a Minuet, arranged by Mr. Louis d'Egville, and to be danced by well-known players, including Mlle. Adeline Genée; and, finally, the audience will enjoy a good laugh at the old favourite comic skit, "A Pantomime Rehearsal," by Cecil Clay, also acted by players of renown; and there will be an Incidental Dance by Mrs. Vernon Castle, and Lady Bancroft will announce the receipts. More need not be said, save that if this remarkable programme would not fill the house twice over, gratitude towards a profession that has done nobly during the war, and the wish to follow the lead of our King, would fill it thrice.

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## CONQUERORS AND CAPTIVES.

By CHARLES LOWE.

IT is reasonable enough to suppose that, when not devoting himself (as we are told he is doing) to the rich writing of his memoirs, the fugitive Kaiser, in his last asylum, may be spending his time ransacking historical records for cases parallel, or analogous, to his own (though there must be few such) with the natural desire to know how similar sovereigns or soldier-chiefs have been treated by their conquerors and captors.

From his Bible itself he will learn that in Babylonia some captured kings were turned out into the fields like cattle to feed on grass; while Joshua's method was still more drastic. In his Gilgal war he was opposed by five kings, who took refuge at Makedah. These he captured, and hanged on separate trees to the mouth of the Jordan. In the case of Mithridates, King of the Pontus, committed suicide rather than capitulate to the Romans; but it was different with the great Gallic chief, Vercingetorix, who surrendered to Cæsar after the

fall of Alesia, a military feat of a perfectly unique kind. Vercingetorix," wrote Plutarch, "went out of the gates excellently well armed, and his horse furnished with rich caparison accordingly, and rode round about Cæsar, who sat in his chair of state. Then, alighting from his horse, he took off his caparison and furniture, and unarmed himself, and went and sat down at Cæsar's feet, but said never a word. So Cæsar at length committed him as a prisoner taken in the war, to lead him afterwards in his triumph at Rome"—where he was afterwards done to death, though deserving a better fate.

Our own King Edward III. happened to have two enemy kings in his custody at the same time—John of France, and David II., of Scotland, only son of Robert Bruce, who had been captured by the English at Neville's Cross, near Durham. John was assigned as a residence the Savoy Palace in London; while David spent much of his ten years' captivity at Wind-or, where his third successor, King James I., the poet-king, was also to languish for eighteen years—but to be treated like the prince and king he was, carefully educated, and married to a noble English wife. In all these cases, the release of the captives was only a question of ransom, which was the mediæval form of

what is now known as "war-indemnity." And so it had also been with Richard Lion Heart, who, when returning home from a crusade, was captured by Duke Leopold of Austria, and committed to a fortress, while treated with every honour, as became his high and noble character.

Mary Queen of Scots, it is true, and also her grandson, Charles I., both lost their heads in England; but in each case questions of the infringement of public law and liberty and of the rights of man and woman had been involved. England, however, has always been singularly humane and generous in her treatment of high military and political prisoners, as witness cases such as those of Arabi Pasha; Thebaw, King of Burmah, who was simply deported to India; King Premph; Lobengula; and, above all, Cetewayo, the Vercingetorix of the Zulus, who, after the final overthrow of his power at Ulundi, was brought as a captive to London and treated with almost sovereign honours—before being, to some extent, reinstated in his own country. But though the sovereign of a savage people, even Cetewayo had waged war in a comparatively honourable manner; but as for the fallen Kaiser—no, the same cannot with truth be said of him.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Shows. As I noted last week, there is to be a Motor Show in November of next year. Hard on the heels of the announcement of the S.M.M.T., comes the statement, with what warrant I do not know at the moment, that the French trade intends to inaugurate its first post-war Salon some time in the early spring. One is bound to think that the French manufacturers know what they are talking about, but I should have thought that they would hardly have been ready with their post-war cars in time enough to run a really representative exhibition so soon after the conclusion of the Armistice, which we must remember is not quite the same thing as a definite peace. It may be, of course, that the French Government has given the pivotal motor industry a more generous share of consideration in the matter of the return to normal conditions than our own has extended to the British trade, in which case a number of firms may be



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farther on than we thought. It rather looks as if this might be so, because I hear all sorts of reports from across the Channel that there is to be a great revival of road-racing in 1919. If the French are really going to race, it follows that their preparations for post-war trade are very far advanced indeed, and we shall have to bestir ourselves to some purpose if we are to keep pace with them.

From America, too, come all sorts of reports about shows and racing, but that is scarcely surprising when we remember that on the other side of the Atlantic the motor trade has really suffered very little in the way of interference with the normal course of things in comparison with our own industry. The American motor manufacturer certainly has an eye on the British market, and doubtless banks on the belief that our own restoration to pre-war conditions will be so comparatively slow that he will be at some advantage in the initial stages of reconstruction at least. Nor does he seem discouraged at the idea of a 30 per cent. duty on foreign cars.

(Continued overleaf.)

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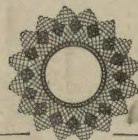
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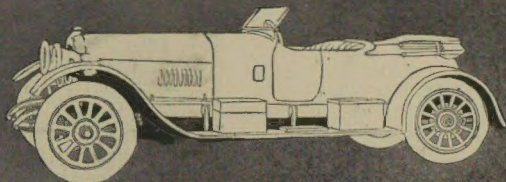
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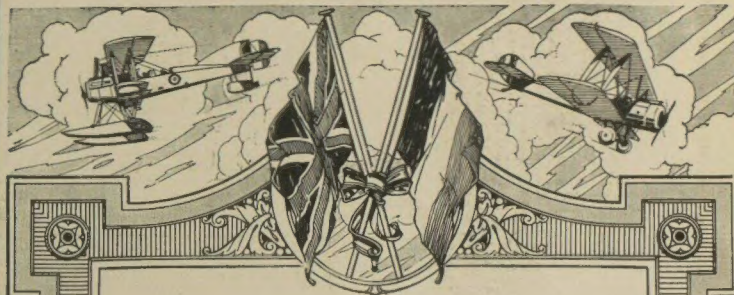
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*Continued.*  
since I hear of several American cars which are to be placed on the British market, as soon as tonnage is available to bring them over, at prices which seem extraordinarily low—even for American cars—to include duty at that figure. Even so, I think we shall manage to hold our own, if only the Government will make up its mind in the matter of removing the incubus of war control from the factories.

**Another Scottish Trial.** The Royal Scottish A.C. announces that, in agreement with the R.A.C., it will hold a reliability trial for light cars in or about June of 1920. The thought which this announcement immediately suggests is: Why not in 1919? As I have already noted, the French industry is talking of racing next year, and it does not seem to me that we need delay for another twelve months before showing that we are alive to the facts of the new situation. I do not know if the Scottish Club has asked for the views of the light-car manufacturers. It may be that these have been ascertained, and that the trade is in favour of a postponement until 1920; but it really seems to me that this is a case in which second thoughts may easily be the best. It must be remembered that the "light" car is essentially a

British product. At present it has practically no competitors, and is, withal, somewhat of a favourite in the Dominions. Why, then, let it be thought that we are so unready to tackle the problems of peace as to have to wait for nineteen months to demonstrate that we are still to the fore with the car that is really our own speciality? The trial need not be held as early as June. It can take place as late as the middle of August; and I am perfectly confident that if the Scottish Club were definitely to announce such an event to be held, the entry list would be an eminently satisfactory one. I have no particular feelings regarding the revival of Brooklands racing, or of road-racing for the "big stuff" in the Isle of Man. These can keep for a more convenient season, when we have finished the discussion of more pressing problems; but this matter of the light car I do consider to be one of the most important of the moment. Therefore, I think the clubs concerned should give it further thought; and, if they do, I believe they will see, as I do, that even a belated trial next year would be worth three in the middle of 1920.

W. W.

Naval correspondents have pointed out two wrong descriptions of photographs illustrating the surrender of

the German Fleet in our special number of Nov. 30. One, on page 696, taken at sunset, shows the indistinct forms of ships, which, on the photographer's authority, we described as "German destroyers . . . amid their British captors." An officer writes that "the aforesaid destroyers are British." The other case is a photograph, on page 708, showing a line of battle-cruisers in the distance, which, according to information supplied, we described as German ships. Our correspondents explain that in reality they were the British battle-cruisers *Lion*, *Princess Royal*, *Tiger*, *Renown*, and *Repulse*.

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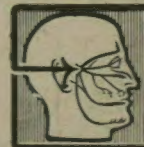
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